



US008814574B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Selby et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 8,814,574 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Aug. 26, 2014**

(54) **MALE END OF A TELEMETRIC
TRANSCEIVER**

- (71) Applicant: **Suunto Oy**, Vantaa (FI)
- (72) Inventors: **Tapio Selby**, Vantaa (FI); **Kimmo Pernu**, Vantaa (FI)
- (73) Assignee: **Suunto Oy**, Helsinki (FI)
- (*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 40 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **13/832,736**

(22) Filed: **Mar. 15, 2013**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2014/0187063 A1 Jul. 3, 2014

Related U.S. Application Data

(60) Provisional application No. 61/747,386, filed on Dec. 31, 2012.

(51) **Int. Cl.**

- H01R 33/00** (2006.01)
- A61B 5/0245** (2006.01)
- A61B 5/00** (2006.01)
- A61B 5/0488** (2006.01)
- A61B 5/0402** (2006.01)
- H01R 9/18** (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC **A61B 5/0006** (2013.01); **A61B 5/0245** (2013.01); **A61B 5/0488** (2013.01); **A61B 5/0402** (2013.01); **H01R 9/18** (2013.01); **Y10S 439/909** (2013.01)

USPC **439/37**; **439/346**; **439/909**

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

USPC **439/8**, **37**, **346**, **848**, **859**
See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

867,929 A	10/1907	Stiles	
991,156 A	5/1911	Kerngood	
1,014,718 A *	1/1912	Parsons	439/502
1,751,239 A	8/1927	Gustav	
1,821,443 A *	9/1931	Mohr	439/174
2,404,176 A *	7/1946	Huelster	439/846
2,845,291 A *	7/1958	Priestman	403/14
2,916,719 A *	12/1959	Toms	439/272
3,085,577 A *	4/1963	Berman et al.	600/392

(Continued)

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

GB	1486865 A	9/1977
GB	2425181 A	10/2006

(Continued)

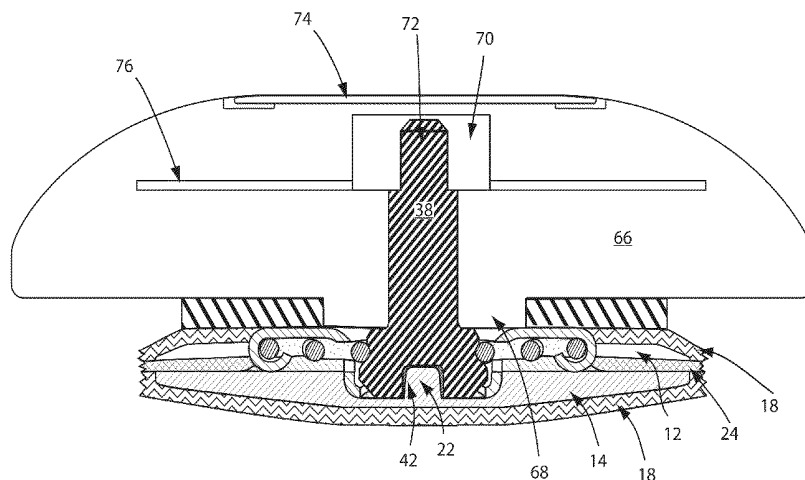
Primary Examiner — Ross Gushi

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Terence P. O'Brien; Seppo Laine Oy

(57) **ABSTRACT**

The present invention relates to an electronic device which has a male connection portion for connection with a female snap. The male connection portion comprises a conductive stud which is or can be screwed in to a portion of the electronic device via threading on the stud. Furthermore, an adhesive can be added to the stud or an opening of the electronic device in order to provide a secure and water tight seal between the stud and the electronic device. The stud generally makes an electrical connection between a conductive portion of the female snap and an electronic component within the electronic device. The male portion of the stud may also comprise a cavity or opening for receiving a tool for screwing the stud in to the electronic device and/or for receiving a guiding pin of the female snap portion.

20 Claims, 8 Drawing Sheets



(56)

References Cited

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

3,498,291	A *	3/1970	Bunn	600/372
3,566,860	A *	3/1971	Moe, Jr.	600/392
3,569,919	A *	3/1971	Daddona, Jr.	439/848
3,701,346	A *	10/1972	Patrick et al.	600/392
3,713,435	A *	1/1973	Szpur	600/392
3,750,094	A *	7/1973	Zenkich	439/733.1
3,752,151	A *	8/1973	Robichaud	600/396
3,805,769	A *	4/1974	Sessions	600/392
3,828,766	A *	8/1974	Krasnow	600/391
3,834,373	A *	9/1974	Sato	600/396
3,841,312	A *	10/1974	Corasanti	600/391
3,845,757	A *	11/1974	Weyer	600/391
3,865,099	A *	2/1975	Robichaud	600/392
3,868,946	A *	3/1975	Hurley	600/392
3,882,853	A *	5/1975	Gofman et al.	600/391
3,901,218	A *	8/1975	Buchalter	600/392
3,911,906	A *	10/1975	Reinhold, Jr.	600/392
3,964,470	A *	6/1976	Trombley	600/377
3,980,388	A *	9/1976	Nailor, III	439/752
3,982,529	A *	9/1976	Sato	600/392
3,995,644	A *	12/1976	Parsons	607/116
4,029,086	A *	6/1977	Corasanti	600/391
4,066,078	A *	1/1978	Berg	600/391
4,072,388	A *	2/1978	Dunn	439/268
4,094,571	A *	6/1978	Benjamin	439/188
4,112,941	A *	9/1978	Larimore	600/394
4,155,614	A *	5/1979	Hall	439/278
4,161,174	A *	7/1979	Mercuri	600/394
4,166,453	A *	9/1979	McClelland	600/396
4,166,456	A *	9/1979	Wilson	600/392
4,207,904	A *	6/1980	Greene	607/152
4,220,387	A *	9/1980	Biche et al.	439/470
4,239,322	A *	12/1980	Gordon, Jr.	439/458
4,253,721	A *	3/1981	Kaufman	439/372
4,270,544	A *	6/1981	Gilden et al.	600/392
4,273,135	A *	6/1981	Larimore et al.	600/391
4,282,878	A *	8/1981	Novello	600/391
4,311,152	A *	1/1982	Modes et al.	600/392
4,331,153	A *	5/1982	Healy	600/392
4,352,359	A *	10/1982	Larimore et al.	600/395
4,353,373	A *	10/1982	Sessions et al.	600/392
4,441,500	A *	4/1984	Sessions et al.	600/392
4,441,501	A *	4/1984	Parent	600/391
4,444,194	A *	4/1984	Burcham	600/394
4,460,231	A *	7/1984	Muz	439/491
4,488,557	A *	12/1984	Engel	
4,490,005	A *	12/1984	Hovey	439/592
4,540,236	A *	9/1985	Peers-Trevarton	439/159
4,554,924	A *	11/1985	Engel	600/391
4,580,339	A *	4/1986	Ioffe	29/825
4,617,935	A *	10/1986	Cartmell et al.	600/392
4,633,879	A *	1/1987	Ong	600/391
4,635,642	A *	1/1987	Cartmell et al.	600/392
4,638,807	A *	1/1987	Ryder	600/383
4,640,289	A *	2/1987	Craighead	600/391
4,646,747	A *	3/1987	Lundback	600/387
4,671,591	A *	6/1987	Archer	439/346
4,685,467	A *	8/1987	Cartmell et al.	600/385
4,706,680	A *	11/1987	Keusch et al.	600/392
4,727,881	A *	3/1988	Craighead et al.	600/392
4,742,828	A *	5/1988	Sundstrom	600/391
4,787,390	A *	11/1988	Takata	600/396
4,911,657	A *	3/1990	Berlin	439/502
4,938,219	A *	7/1990	Ishii et al.	600/391
4,945,911	A *	8/1990	Cohen et al.	600/391
4,947,846	A *	8/1990	Kitagawa et al.	600/391
4,974,594	A *	12/1990	Berlin	600/395
5,004,425	A *	4/1991	Hee	439/37
5,018,044	A *	5/1991	Weiss	361/220
5,024,227	A *	6/1991	Schmid	600/391
5,232,383	A *	8/1993	Barnick	439/859
5,305,746	A *	4/1994	Fendrock	600/391

5,312,269	A *	5/1994	Hwang	439/500
5,355,883	A *	10/1994	Ascher	600/394
5,402,780	A *	4/1995	Faasse, Jr.	600/392
5,406,945	A *	4/1995	Riazzi et al.	600/394
5,427,096	A *	6/1995	Bogusiewicz et al.	600/396
5,511,548	A *	4/1996	Riazzi et al.	600/391
5,518,332	A *	5/1996	Katoh	403/155
5,632,274	A *	5/1997	Quedens et al.	600/394
5,645,063	A *	7/1997	Straka, Jr.	
5,704,100	A *	1/1998	Swan	24/656
5,730,126	A *	3/1998	Kantner et al.	600/391
5,782,761	A *	7/1998	Gusakov	600/391
5,868,136	A *	2/1999	Fox et al.	600/391
5,897,406	A *	4/1999	Benes et al.	439/859
5,980,338	A *	11/1999	Le Pottier et al.	439/859
6,023,631	A *	2/2000	Cartmell et al.	600/372
6,030,722	A *	2/2000	Kuboshima et al.	429/178
6,064,901	A *	5/2000	Cartmell et al.	600/372
6,089,885	A *	7/2000	Nickel	439/127
6,115,625	A *	9/2000	Heard et al.	600/391
6,126,493	A *	10/2000	Price et al.	439/801
6,240,323	B1 *	5/2001	Calenzo et al.	607/142
6,319,015	B1 *	11/2001	Faunce	439/37
6,358,071	B1 *	3/2002	Moga	439/125
6,415,170	B1 *	7/2002	Loutis et al.	600/391
6,428,367	B1 *	8/2002	Costa	439/859
6,487,430	B1 *	11/2002	Henderson et al.	600/394
6,491,487	B1 *	12/2002	Wojciechowski	411/181
6,638,120	B2 *	10/2003	Costa	439/876
6,676,455	B2 *	1/2004	Machado	439/855
6,711,427	B1 *	3/2004	Ketelhohn	600/372
6,716,070	B2 *	4/2004	Christensson	439/859
6,745,082	B2 *	6/2004	Axelgaard	607/142
6,776,669	B2 *	8/2004	Krause et al.	439/772
6,800,001	B1 *	10/2004	Costa	439/888
6,902,413	B1 *	6/2005	Moga	439/125
7,056,125	B2 *	6/2006	Melis et al.	439/8
7,081,026	B2 *	7/2006	Schwarz	439/729
7,215,989	B1 *	5/2007	Burks	600/393
7,245,957	B2 *	7/2007	Rowe et al.	600/391
7,255,615	B2 *	8/2007	Woelfl et al.	439/857
7,331,813	B2 *	2/2008	Tsujita	439/348
7,445,522	B2 *	11/2008	Burnes et al.	439/725
7,819,710	B2 *	10/2010	McIntire et al.	439/890
7,892,017	B2 *	2/2011	Meyer et al.	439/435
7,892,049	B1 *	2/2011	Andler et al.	439/801
8,123,568	B2 *	2/2012	Meyer et al.	439/668
8,123,576	B2 *	2/2012	Kim	439/729
8,202,134	B2 *	6/2012	Moon et al.	439/878
8,251,736	B2 *	8/2012	Mcintire et al.	439/357
8,382,531	B2 *	2/2013	Astola	439/733.1
8,406,843	B2 *	3/2013	Tiegs et al.	600/391
8,562,371	B2 *	10/2013	Biesse et al.	439/352
2007/0087612	A1 *	4/2007	Tsujita	439/346
2007/0285868	A1	12/2007	Lindberg et al.	
2008/0032570	A1 *	2/2008	Hitomi et al.	439/883
2010/0100997	A1 *	4/2010	Lee et al.	2/69
2010/0136808	A1 *	6/2010	Vanzo	439/118
2012/0122328	A1 *	5/2012	Buhri et al.	439/108
2013/0131484	A1	5/2013	Pernu et al.	
2013/0330982	A1 *	12/2013	Ferran Palau et al.	439/792
2013/0342007	A1 *	12/2013	Pujol et al.	307/9.1

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

GB	2438953	A	12/2007
WO	WO 02071935	A1	9/2002
WO	WO 2004002311	A1	1/2004
WO	WO 2005032365	A1	4/2005
WO	WO 2005032366	A1	4/2005
WO	WO 2009020274	A1	2/2009
WO	WO 2009130595	A2	10/2009
WO	WO 2010045704	A1	4/2010

* cited by examiner

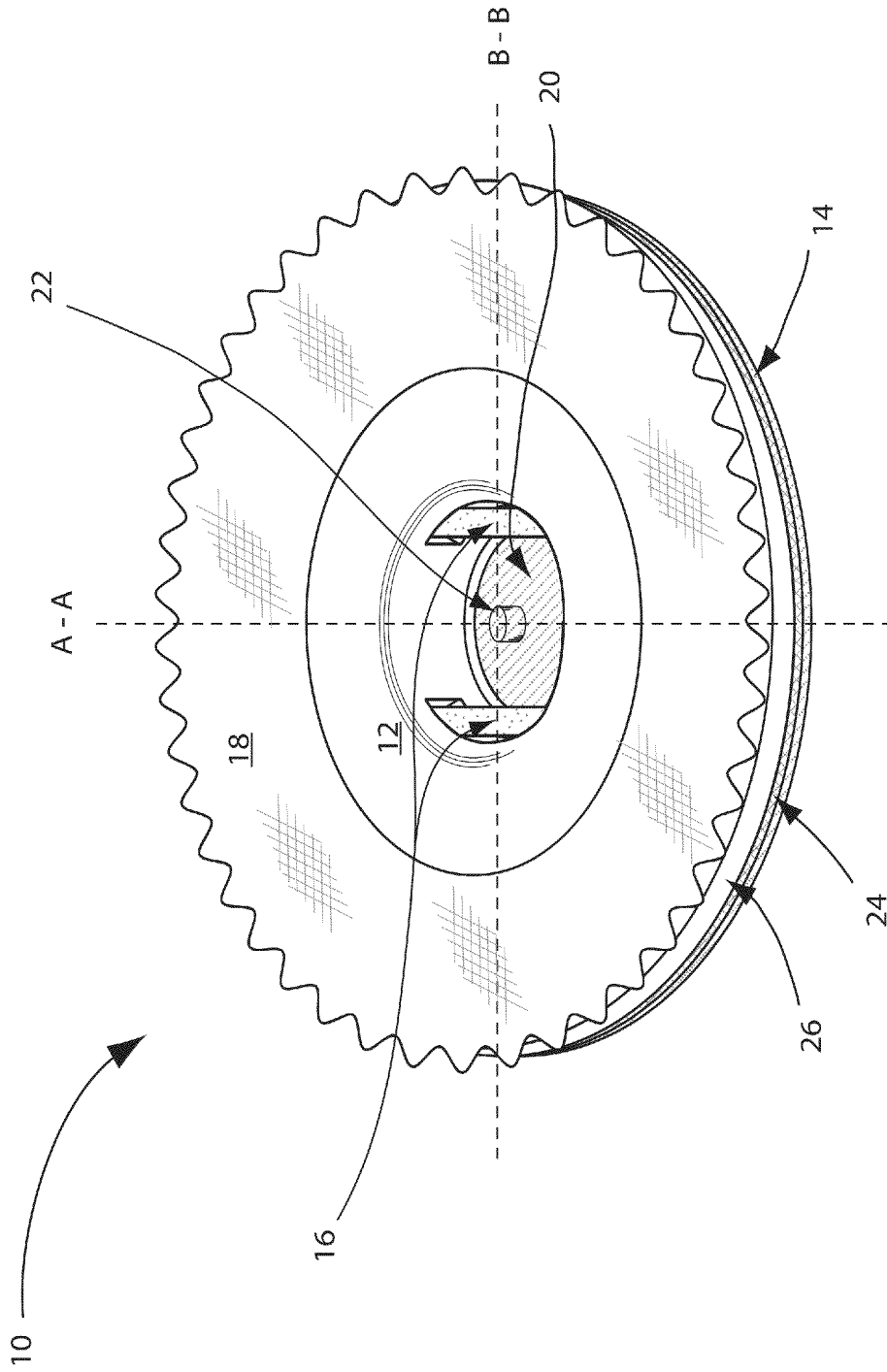


Fig. 1

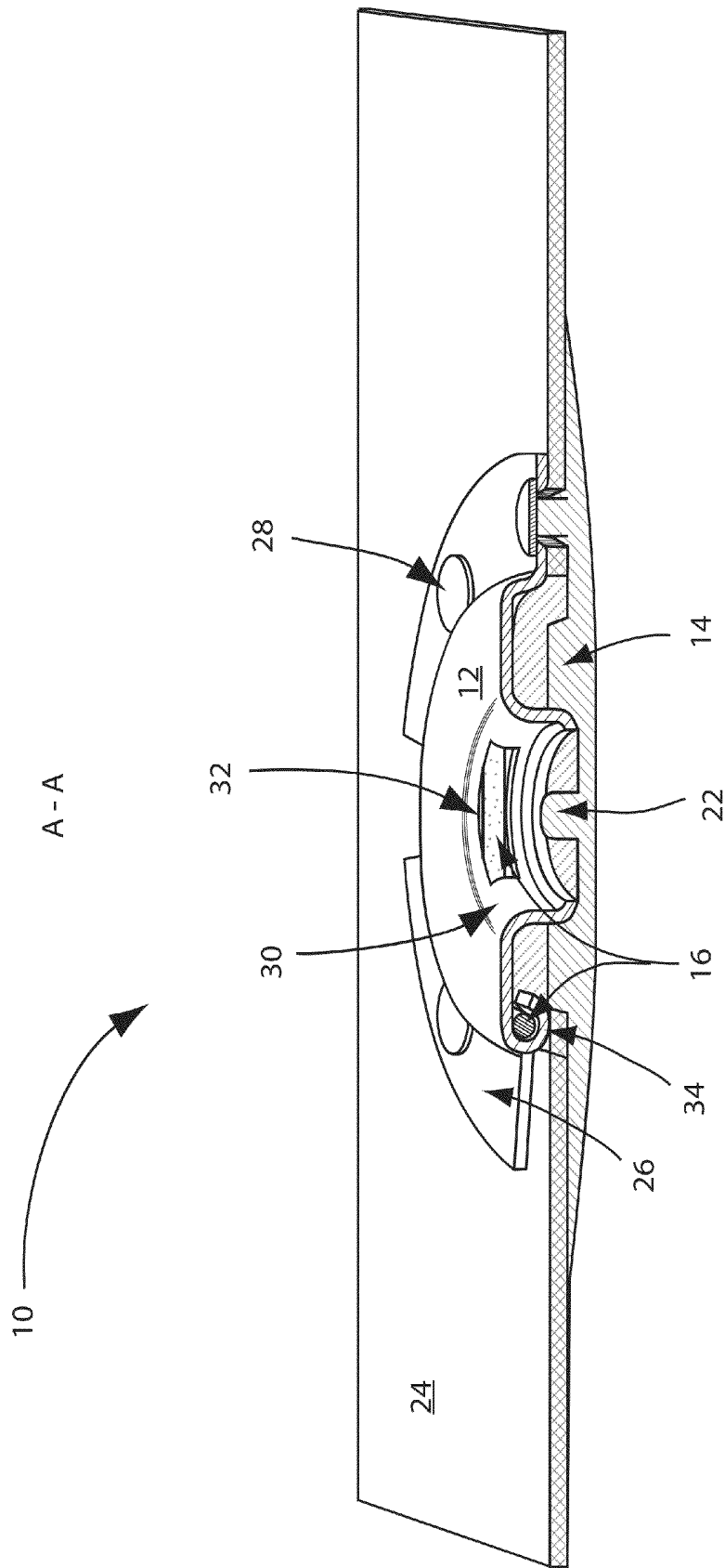


Fig. 2

B - B

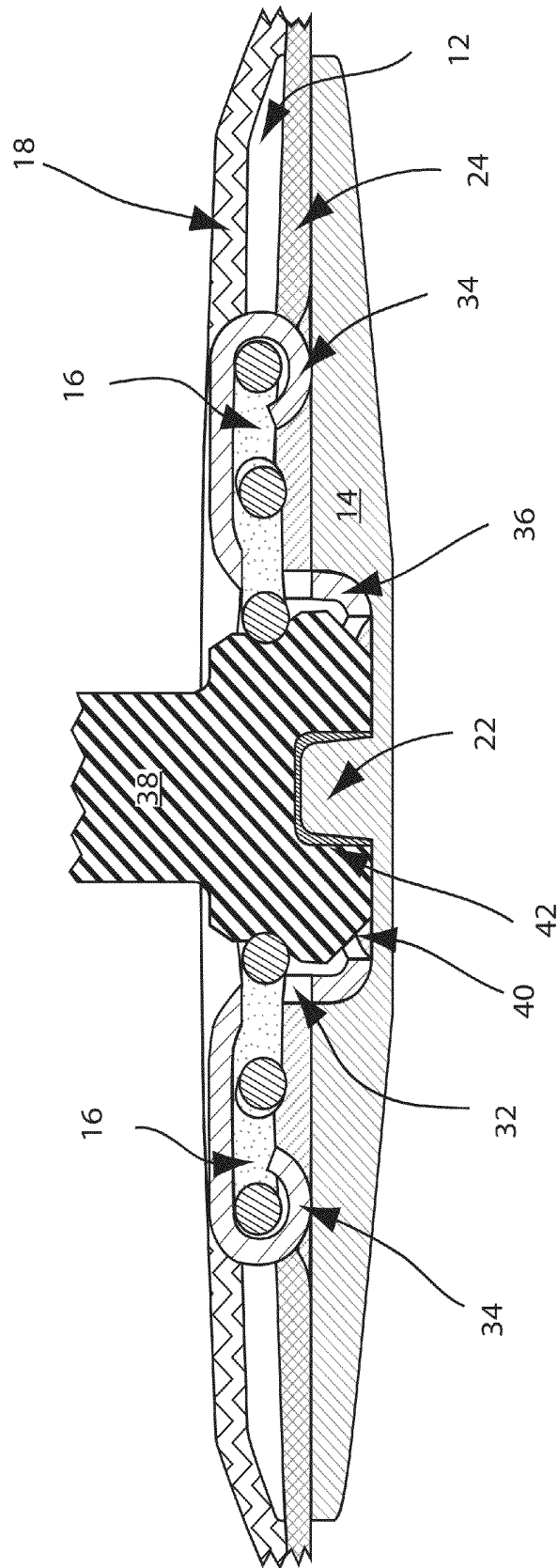


Fig. 3

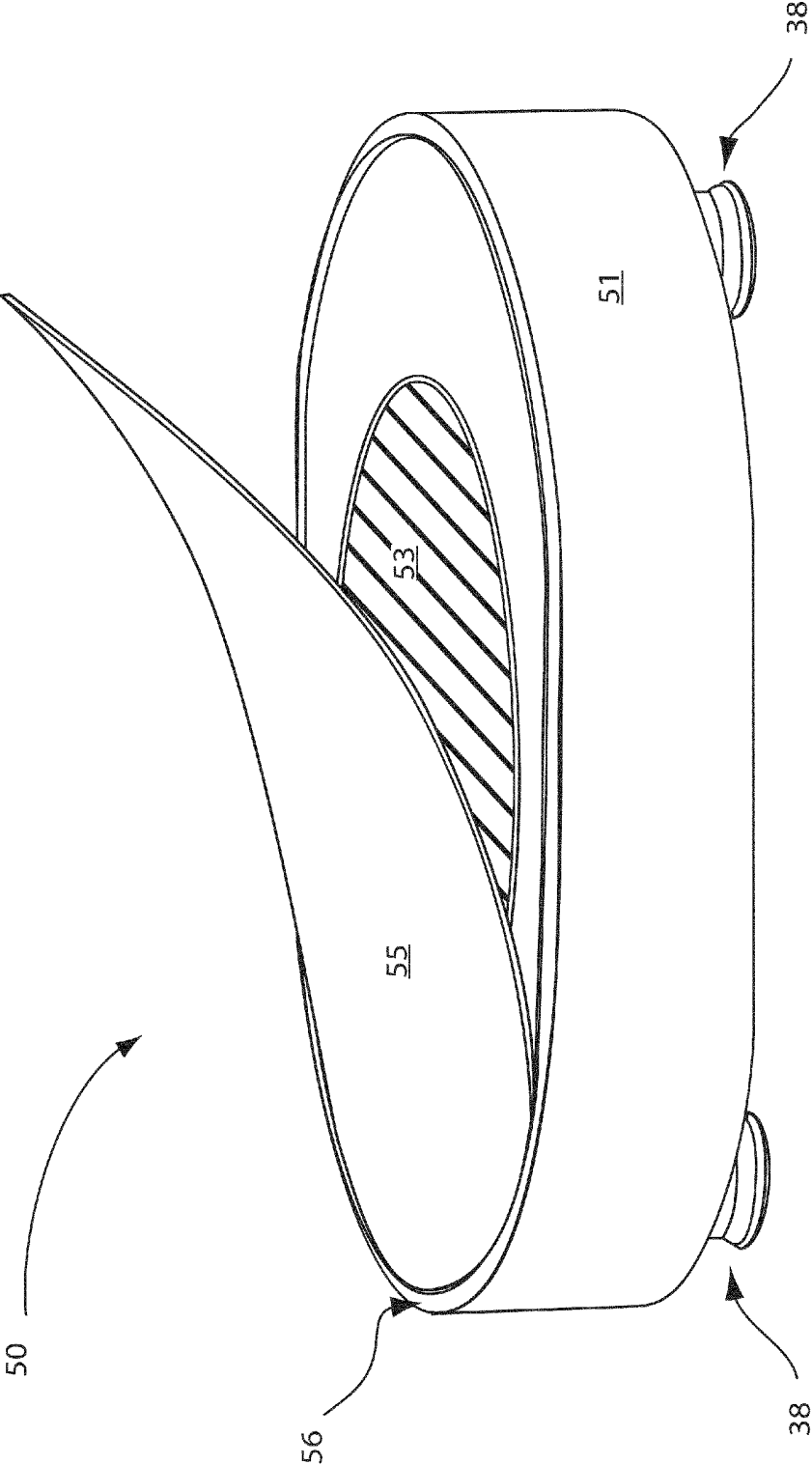


Fig. 4

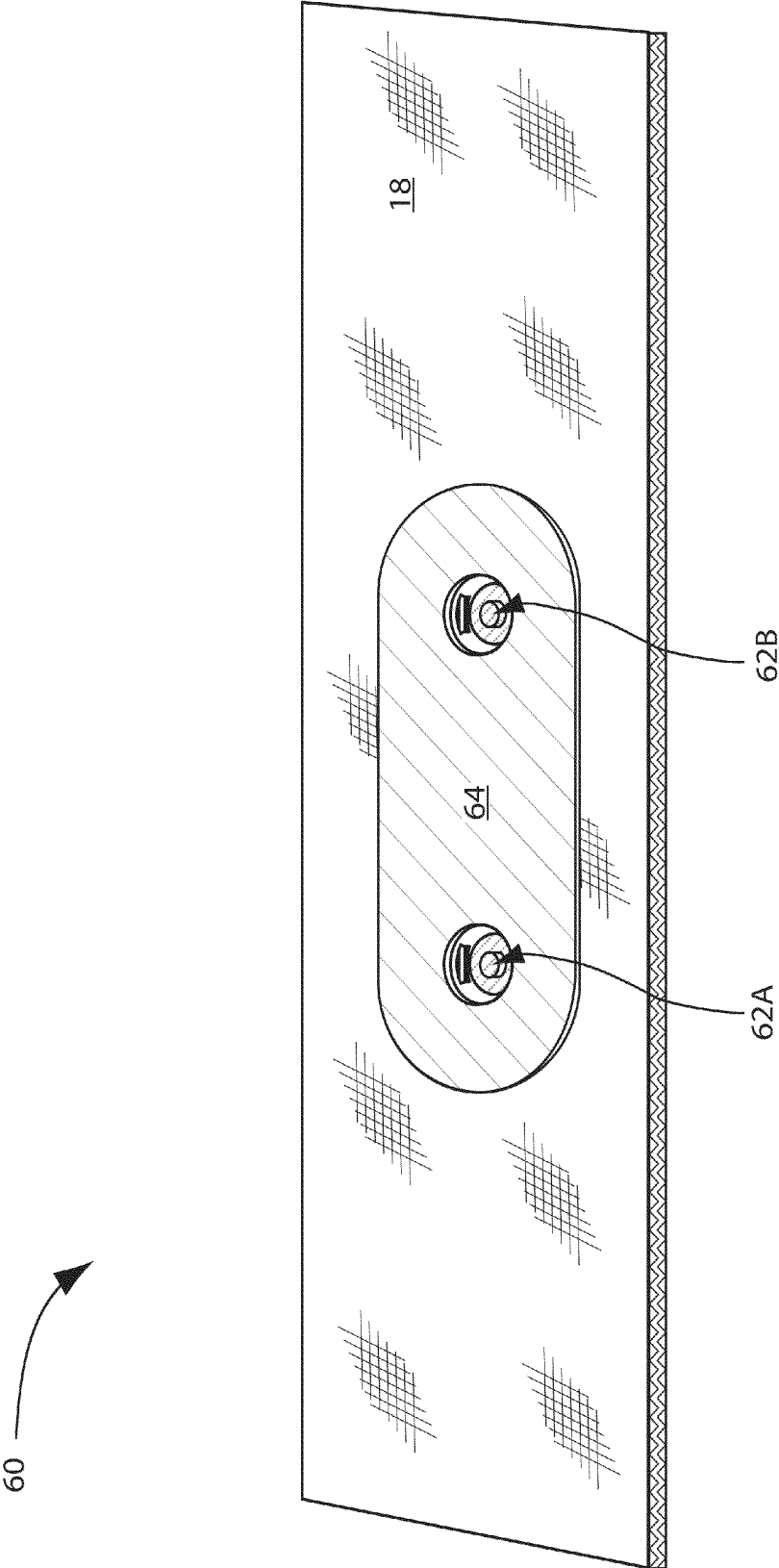


Fig. 5

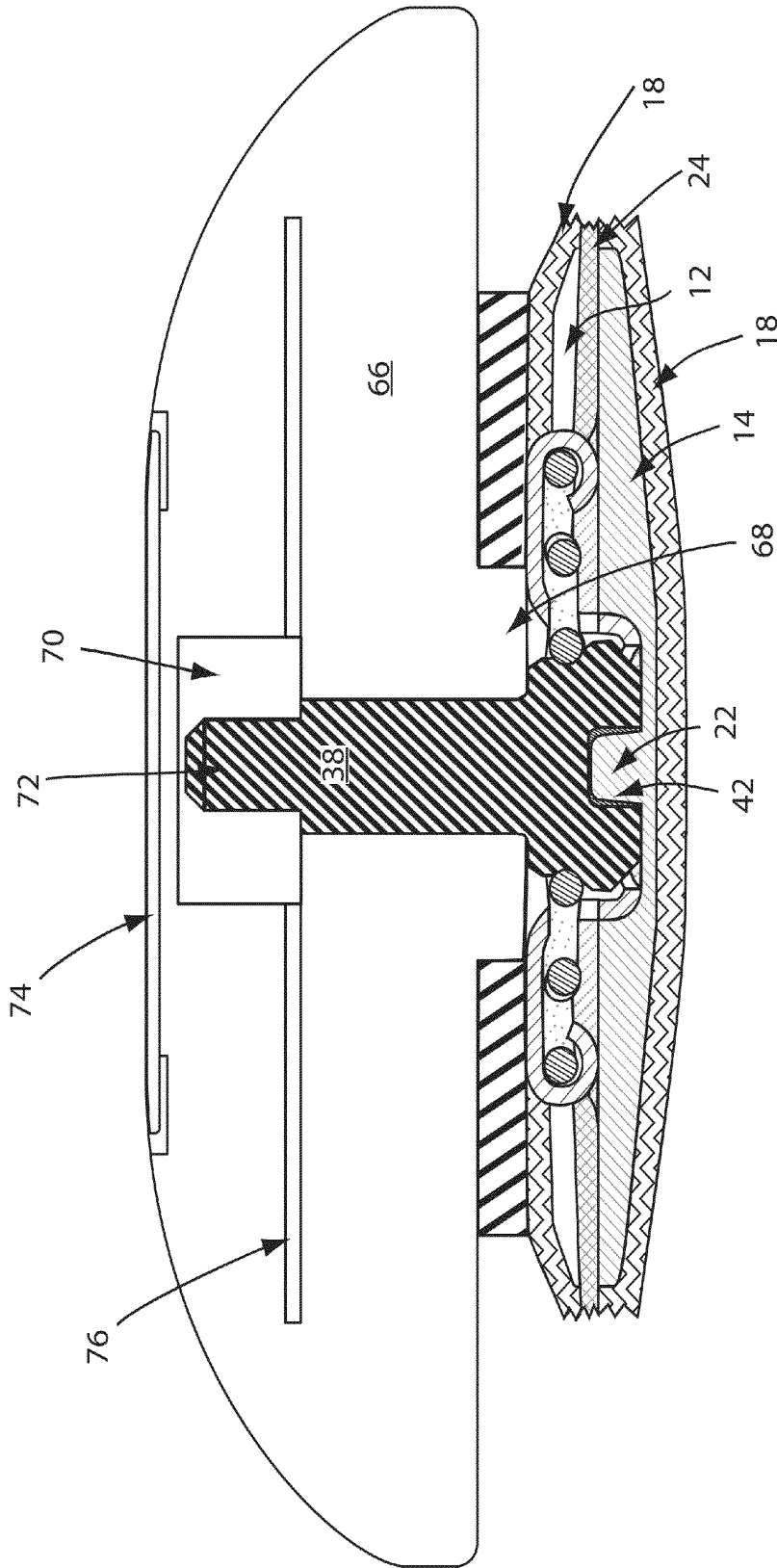


Fig. 6

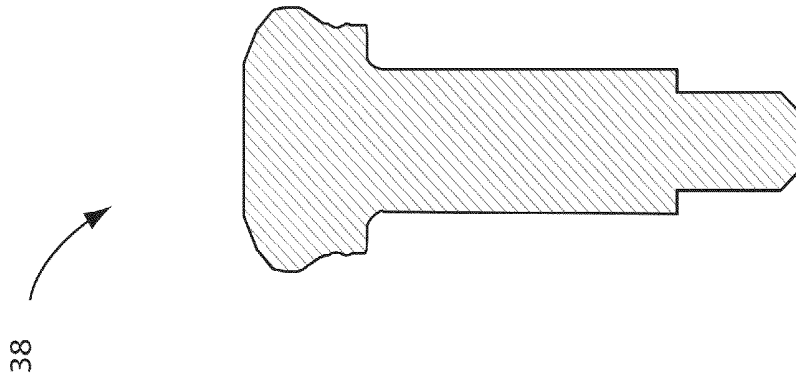


Fig. 7c

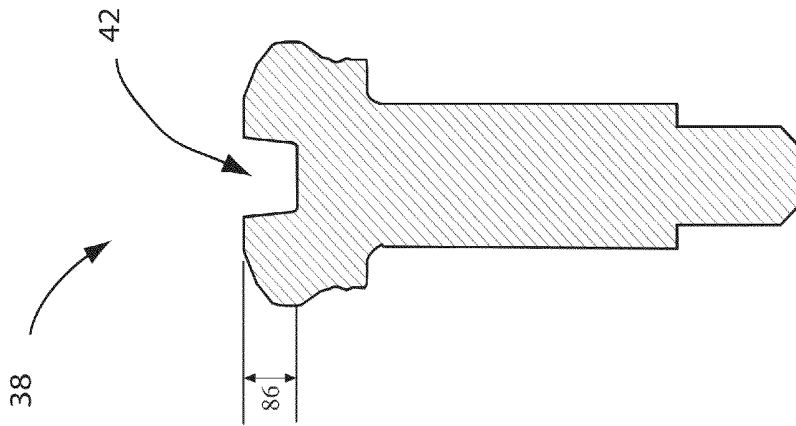


Fig. 7b

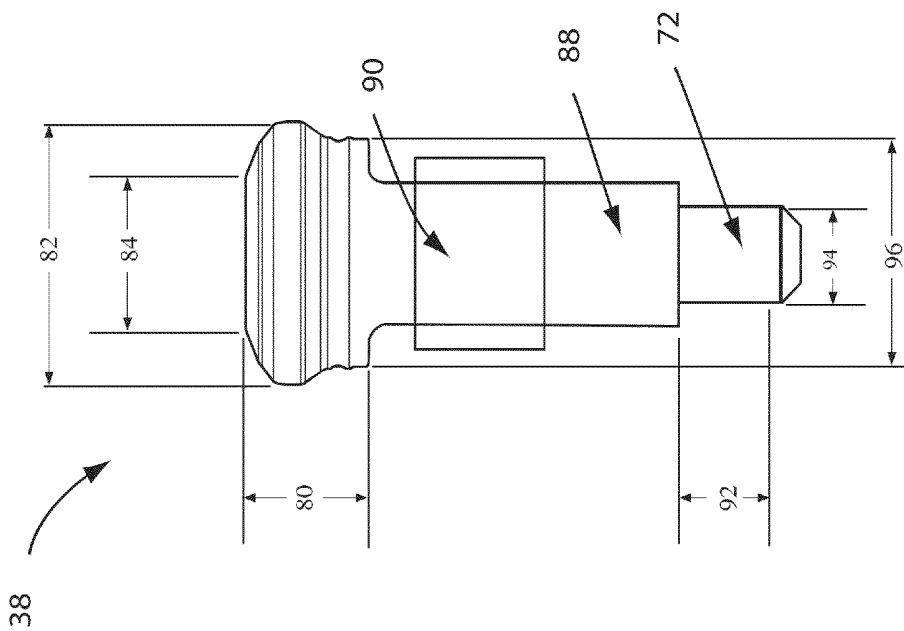


Fig. 7a

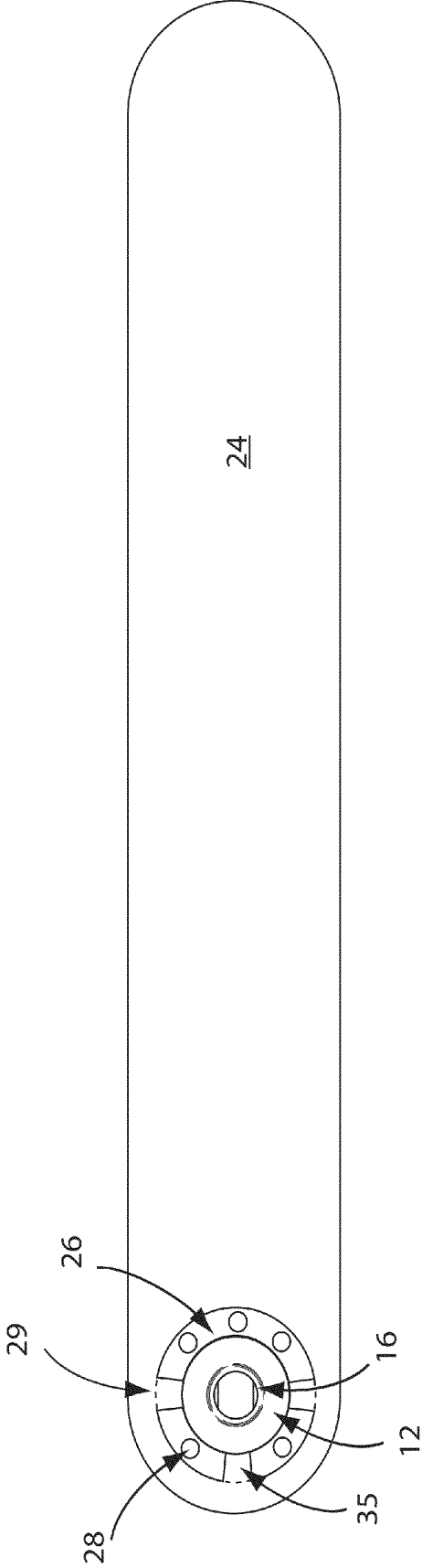


Fig. 8

MALE END OF A TELEMETRIC TRANSCIEVER

FIELD OF INVENTION

The present invention relates to telemetric transceivers. More specifically, the present invention relates to the male connection portion of a telemetric transceiver to be detachably connected to a female snap. An example of a telemetric transceiver in accordance with the present invention is a heart rate monitor transceiver for connection to a heart rate monitor belt.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Currently, there are heart rate monitor belts which people can wear underneath their clothing in order to monitor their heart rate. Such belts are typically designed such that a telemetric transmitter is detachably connected to a belt having two electrodes which are in contact with the user's skin in the chest region of the user's torso. The electrodes identify an electric ECG pulse caused by the heart and then the detachable telemetric transmitter transmits data indicative of the user's heart beat with the use of wireless magnetic near field communication or a radio signal to a remote receiver provided with a display. In many instances the remote receiver is provided in the form of a wrist watch, wrist top computer or other similar display carried by a user, typically on the user's wrist.

Since various acceleration and magnetic sensors can be integrated in small and lightweight devices, the telemetric data to be transferred may, instead of or in addition to the heart rate, comprise a plurality of measured variable data, such as working frequency, pedaling rate and pedaling frequency, travel speed, etc. The data to be transferred may additionally comprise data required for the identification of the user and/or the transmitter device.

U.S. application Ser. No. 11/808,391 filed Jun. 8, 2007 and published as US 2007/0285868 which is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety, for instance, discloses a heart rate monitor belt which comprises a plurality of electrodes and a detachable telemetric transmitter.

It is preferably to have a telemetric transmitter which is detachable from a heart rate monitor belt for several reasons. From a consumer point of view, a user is typically sweating while using a heart rate monitor belt and it is therefore advantageous to be able to separate the electronic telemetric transmitter from the belt so that the belt can be washed. From a manufacturing point of view, the process for manufacturing the belt is substantially different from that of manufacturing the transceiver and therefore it is beneficial to be able to manufacture the components separately. Additionally, it is beneficial for one telemetric transmitter to be interchangeable with a plurality of belts.

Though there are several alternative methods for detachably connecting a telemetric transmitter to a heart rate monitor belt, the industry has almost entirely adopted the use of a pair of standard garment snaps. These standard garment snaps typically are mounted on the material of a heart rate monitor belt and virtually their entire thickness of around 4 mm protrudes from the outer surface of the belt.

Due to the existing technology and methods for detachably connecting telemetric transmitters it has not been realistic to incorporate heart rate monitor electrodes in to typical garments. In fact, the primary road block to such incorporation has been the size and bulkiness of the standard garment snaps.

No clothing manufacture, nor consumer, has wanted 4 mm protrusions from their garments such as tops, shirts and sports bras.

Therefore, the garment industry has incurred a long felt need for an improved method of detachably connecting a telemetric transmitter to an article of clothing which does not compromise the integrity and utility of the underlying garment. However, the telemetric transmitter manufacturing industry has already adopted certain standards which relate to the use of a pair of male studs on a telemetric transmitter to be detachably snapped in to a pair of snaps on a heart rate monitor belt. As such, it would not be economical to wholly redesign the male portions of telemetric transmitters and the method in which they connect to an object having the necessary electrodes for measuring a user's heart rate.

Thus, there exists a need for a snap which fulfils the requirements of the garment industry but which fits in at least partially with the existing standards of the telemetric transmitter manufacturing industry. However, several critical issues arise when attempting to merely minimize the existing standardized snap. The main issue is the integrity of the connection between the male stud and the snap. Any amount over movement of the male stud within the snap will create electrical noise which makes difficult to impossible to accurately measure parameters such as a user's heart beat. Additionally, as a user is typically involved in strenuous activity while utilizing the product, the connection needs to withstand, and support the telemetric transmitter during such activity. As the depth of the snap decreases, the forces required to insure a reliably stable connection significantly increase.

Further yet, users typically sweat while undergoing strenuous activity wearing the product. As a reliable electrical connection is necessary between the telemetric transmitter and the electrode on the user's skin, it is important to keep the connection moisture free to reduce the likelihood of any shorts. Similarly, the problem is compounded for users who wish to utilize a heart rate monitor under water, for example while swimming or diving.

Therefore, there exist numerous challenges in the art to the development of a means of detachably connecting a telemetric transmitter to a garment having electrodes for monitoring a user's heart beat which aims to satisfy user's need, the garment manufacturer's needs and the needs of telemetric transmitter manufactures.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the present invention to provide an electronic device having at least one male connection portion for detachably connection the electronic device to a female snap.

It is an aspect of certain embodiments for the male connection portion to comprise a stud having a male head portion capable of fitting within a socket region of a snap, wherein the male head portion has a terminal end which is the terminal end of the stud and a second end which separates the male head portion from a mid-portion, an end portion opposite the male head portion, wherein the end portion has a terminal end which is second terminal end of the stud, the end portion extending a first distance from the second terminal end of the stud and a mid-portion between the male head portion and the end portion, wherein the stud is in electrical contact with an electronic component of the electronic device.

Furthermore, the at least a portion of the mid-portion can be threaded, and at least a portion of the threaded mid-portion

can be in contact with an adhesive. The stud can be electrically conductive. Additionally, the entire mid-portion of the stud can be threaded.

According to certain examples, the end portion of the stud can be in electromechanical contact with an electronic component within the electronic device. Additionally, the head portion can have a cavity, which can be centered, which is open at the terminal end of the male head portion. The cavity can be capable of receiving a tool head for screwing the stud in to the electronic device. The cavity may also, alone or in combination with the above, be capable of receiving a guiding pin set within the stud.

An electronic device as discussed herein may be, for example, a telemetric transmitter. The electronic device may be capable of transmitting heart rate data and/or EMG data.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 shows a top perspective view of a snap integrated within a garment in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 2 shows cutaway portion A-A of the integrated snap of FIG. 1 with the material of the garment removed.

FIG. 3 shows cutaway portion B-B of the integrated snap of FIG. 1 with the material of a garment as well as a male end of a telemetric device inserted in the socket region of the snap.

FIG. 4 shows a generic body of a telemetric device comprising male ends in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 5 shows an example of a garment or heart rate monitor belt having two snaps in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 6 shows a cutaway of a telemetric transceiver having a stud and male end in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention inserted within the socket region of a snap in accordance with the present invention.

FIG. 7A shows a stud for use in an electronic device in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 7B shows a first example cutaway portion of the stud of FIG. 7A with a cavity.

FIG. 7C shows an alternative example cutaway portion of the stud of FIG. 7A without a cavity.

FIG. 8 shows an electrode snap assembly in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EXEMPLARY EMBODIMENTS

A snap **10** in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention is shown in FIG. 1. The snap is shown integrated within a material **18**. As can be seen from the figure, the upper cap portion **12** of the snap **10** is essentially flush with the material **18**, i.e. there is no significant protrusion. Such an integrated snap design is highly desirable when transitioning from stand alone heart rate monitor belts worn in addition to regular clothing to integrating the functionality of a heart rate monitor in to clothing itself.

As discussed herein, a heart rate monitor belt is the combination of electrodes and snaps in such an arrangement that they can be used to determine, measure and/or monitor the heart beat of an individual or animal wearing the belt. A heart rate monitor belt may be a standalone article in the form of, for example, a belt having a plurality of electrodes connected to a pair of snaps which can be worn, for example around the torso of a user. Additionally, a heart rate monitor belt can be integrated within a garment, for example a top or sports bra. As such, a garment having the components necessary for use

in monitoring the heart rate of a user similar to a standalone heart rate monitor belt will likewise herein be referred to as a heart rate monitor belt.

A snap **10** in accordance with certain embodiments of the present invention should be integratable within an article. Additionally, the snap **10** should be capable of receiving, holding and enabling an electrical connection with a male end of a telemetric device. A more detailed description of telemetric devices follows below. The snap **10** generally comprises an upper cap portion **12**, a base portion **14** and a conductive wire spring **16** as can be seen in FIG. 1.

The upper cap portion **12** includes a recess forming at least a portion of the sides **30** of a socket region **20** of the snap. The socket region **20** is for receiving a male end of a telemetric device. The upper cap portion **12** is more clearly seen in FIG. 2. The upper cap portion **12** has a top portion **13** and recess portion, as seen in FIG. 1, as well as a flange portion **26** as shown more clearly in FIG. 2. The top portion **13** can be generally flat and have a constant width around the recess in the center. In order to integrate in a flush manner with a material, the upper cap portion has a flange **26** which goes out from the top portion **13** at a lower height. In the present example, the top surface of the top portion **13** of the upper cap portion **12** is the top measure of height of the snap.

The amount of depression of the flange **26** compared to the top portion **13** can be equal to or approximately equal to the thickness of material **18** which the snap is to be integrated with. Additionally, the amount of depression can be a standard amount which is selected in order to work best with a wide variety of material thicknesses. However, as can be seen in FIG. 1, it is advantageous for the material **18**, being affixed on top of the flange portion **26** of the upper cap portion **12** to be essentially or substantially flush with the top portion **13** of the upper cap portion **12**.

The recess in the upper cap portion **12** forms a socket region **20**. The sides **30** of the recess generally form the sides of the socket region **20**. While the sides **30** of the recess can have a plurality of geometries from generally vertical to something more complex, it is advantageous for the side wall geometry to be complementary to the male end of a telemetric transmitter to be detachable connected to the snap **10**. Such geometries will be discussed in more detail below.

The socket region is generally formed by the sides **30** of the recess of the upper cap portion **12** and by a bottom, as seen in FIGS. 1 and 2. In the present examples, the sides **30** of the recess of the upper cap portion **12** extend to the bottom of the socket region **20** and contact a portion of a base portion **14** which forms the bottom of the socket region **20**. However, it is possible for a portion of the base portion **14** to extend partially up the sides of the socket region **20** such that the sides of the socket region **20** are formed by a combination of a base portion **14** and the upper cap portion **12**. Additionally, the recess of the upper cap portion **12** may comprise the sides and some or all of the bottom portion of the socket region.

In accordance with the present example, the upper cap portion **12** comprises an opening at the bottom of the recess. The upper cap portion **12** is coupled to a separate base portion **14** which forms the bottom of the socket region **20**. The upper cap portion **12** and the base portion **14** are coupled in such a manner so that at least the interface at the bottom of the socket region **20** is water tight.

The sides **30** of the recess of the upper cap portion are additionally shown with two openings **32**. Openings **32** are arranged at a height in between the top portion **13** and the bottom of the socket region **20** such that a portion of a conductive wire spring **16** can at least partially extend through the opening **32**. The conductive wire spring **16** is for releasably

holding the male end of a telemetric device within the socket region of the snap. Additionally, the conductive wire spring 16 make, or at least partially makes, the electrical connection between at least one electrode 24 in a garment or heart rate monitor belt and the male end of a telemetric device.

The conductive wire spring 16 is house at least partially within a gap which is formed between the upper cap portion 12 and the base portion 14. More specifically, according to the present example, the gap is formed between the top portion 13 of the upper cap portion 12 and a portion of the base portion 14. The conductive wire spring 16, according to the present example, is mechanically coupled to the upper cap portion 12 by a lip 34 of the upper cap portion 12. The lip 34 may be within the gap formed between the top portion 13 of the upper cap portion 12 and the base portion 14 or the lip 34 may be located in another region of the snap 10. The conductive wire spring 16 may simply rest on the lip 34, there may be a friction fit between the conductive wire spring 16 and the lip 34 and/or other portion of the upper cap portion 12, there may be an additional mechanical means for holding the conductive wire spring 16, there may be a separate, or additional chemical means, such as an adhesive, for holding the conductive wire spring 16 or there may be some combination of the above. According to certain examples, the wire spring 16 is not rigidly affixed to the upper cap portion 12 but is allowed a small degree of movement due to the mechanical fit of the lip 34 arrangement.

According to certain embodiments, as can be seen for example in FIG. 8, the lip 34 which holds the wire spring 16 can be formed from the flange 26 of the upper cap portion 12. One or more notches 35 can be formed, e.g. cut, out from the flange 26 and then bent back towards the socket region 20 to form the lip 34.

An example of conductive wire springs 16 can be a wire springs with a double 'S' shape. The wire spring 16 may have a diameter of between, for example, 0.6 to 0.8 mm. Examples of suitable materials are stainless steels, e.g. AISI 304 or 316. Additionally, the conductive wire spring 16 may be an integral component of either the upper cap portion 12 or the base portion 14.

An example of the conductive wire spring 16 is a double 'S' shape which takes the general shape of a horseshoe. In an example in accordance with FIG. 8, the wire spring 16 can be held by three lips 34 formed from three corresponding notches 35 which hold the wire spring 16 on the three sides of the horseshoe. As a result, two interior legs of the horseshoe, i.e. one leg from each of the 'S's floats free and extends through the openings 32 in the side of the socket region.

The base portion 14 of the snap 10 is shown for example in FIGS. 2 and 3. Generally, the base portion 14 of the snap 10 complements the upper cap portion 12. According to the present example of the figures, the base portion 14 includes a recess at, or near the middle of the base portion 14 which corresponds to the recess of the upper cap portion 12. The recess of the base portion 14 is wider than that of the recess of the upper cap portion 12 such that at least a portion of the sides 30 of the upper cap portion 12 fit within the recess of the base portion 14. Having this overlap of the two portions aids in assuring a water tight coupling of the two portions at the socket region 20.

According to the present example, the bottom of the recess of the base portion 14 forms the bottom of the socket region 20. However, as described above, at least a portion of the bottom of the socket region 20 may be formed by the upper cap portion 12.

A guiding stud 22 may be provided at the bottom of the socket region. A guiding stud 22 may be added in order to

increase the stability of the connection. In the present example the guiding stud 22 is provided on the bottom surface of the recess of the base portion 14. However, the snap of the present example may not have a guiding pin 22 but be otherwise the same as disclosed herein.

The guiding stud 22 acts to center and stabilize the male end of a telemetric device which has a recess compatible with the geometry and dimensions of the guiding stud. In FIG. 3 a male end of a stud 38 of a telemetric device 50 is shown detachably connected to the snap 10. FIG. 3 shows the cut-away section B-B from FIG. 1.

According to the present example, the guiding stud 22 is an integral portion of the base portion 14. The base portion 14 can be made of a non-conductive material such as a plastic or rubber based material. The guiding stud can be rigid or it may have some, preferably a slight, degree of flexibility. According to certain examples, the guiding stud 22 can be a separate piece which is attached or affixed to the bottom of the socket region. For example, the guiding stud 22 can be a stud or screw which is attached to the bottom of a recess in a base portion during manufacturing. Similarly, if the bottom of the socket region is formed partially or entirely by the upper cap portion 12, the guiding stud may be an integral part, or an additional piece added to the upper cap portion 12. Still yet, the guiding stud may be an integral part, or an additional piece added to a base plate or mat which covers and/or forms the bottom of the socket region. Such a base plate or mat may be, for example a sticker or a piece with an adhesive which is added to the base portion 14 and/or the upper cap portion 12 at the bottom of the socket region 20.

According to certain examples of the present invention the guiding stud 22 can take the geometry of a standard cylinder. Additionally, it can be advantageous for the guiding stud 22 to have a conical geometry, for example as shown in FIG. 3. By having a conical geometry it allows for a stud 38 to have a slightly off alignment when entering the socket region and then aids in the centering and alignment of the stud 38 in to the detachably secured position as shown in FIG. 3.

According to the present examples, the thickest portion of the snap 10 is between the top portion 13 of the upper cap portion 12 and the bottom of the base portion 14 directly underneath the socket region 20. In order to produce a snap which has the least adverse effect on the garment which it is being integrated within, and therefore on the user wearing the garment, it is advantageous to keep this maximum thickness as small as possible. Currently, the standard snap thickness in the industry is around or above 4 mm. With the design of the present snap 10, the maximum thickness of the snap between the top 13 of the upper cap portion 12 and the bottom of the base portion 14 can be between about or even less than 1 to 3 mm or, for example between 1.5 to 2.5 mm. According to certain examples, utilizing the present design can reduce the overall size of the snap portion within a garment by 50-70% or more. This reduction in size is almost solely responsible for the success of integrating heart rate monitors in to garments.

As the snap 10 is, or is to be integrated within a material 18, the overall thickness of the snap 10 can gradually be reduced and/or tapered towards the outer edges, as is seen in the figures. The flange 26 of the upper cap portion 12 is depressed in order to reduce the overall thickness of the snap 10 as well as to allow for better integration with a material layer 18 of a garment. Similarly, as can be seen for example in FIG. 2, the outer portions of the base portion 14 are tapered such that the thickness of the base portion 14 and the snap 10 as a whole is reduced at the edges. FIG. 2 shows an example in which the base portion 14 extends past the edge of the flange 26 of the upper base portion 12. This extension can help in a more

seamless integration of the snap **10** within a garment. However, as shown for example in FIG. 3, the base portion **14** may have a radius substantially equal to, or even less than, that of the upper cap portion **12**.

As discussed with regards to the embodiments and examples herein, both the upper cap portion **12** and the base portion **14** are generally circular in shape. However, one of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that the geometry of one or both of the upper cap portion **12** and the base portion **14** can be freely selected without departing from the scope of the present invention.

While it is advantageous to minimize the maximum thickness of the snap **10**, at the same time it is advantageous to maximize the depth of the socket region of the snap **10** within the overall maximum thickness of the snap **10**. According to examples of the present invention the depth of the socket region of the snap between the top **13** of the upper cap portion **12** and the bottom of the socket region is between 1 to 2.5 mm, preferably between 1.5 to 2.5 mm. Similarly, according to examples of the present invention, the depth of the socket region of the snap is between 80 to 98%, preferably between 85 to 97%, still more preferably between 90 to 95% of the maximum thickness of the snap **10**.

Within the socket region **20** of the snap **10**, according to the present examples and embodiments, it is advantageous for the height of the guiding stud to be at least 0.9 mm from the base of the socket region **20**. However, according to certain embodiments and examples, it is advantageous for the height of the guiding stud to be between 0.5 mm to 2 mm, preferably between 0.8 mm to 1.5 mm. Similarly, according to examples of the present invention, the height of the guiding stud is between 20 to 80%, preferably between 30-50% of the depth of the socket region **20**.

Additionally, the conductive wire spring **16** can be one of the bulkiest items within the snap. When the conductive wire spring **16** is at least partially housed within a gap created between the upper cap portion **12** and the base portion **14** around the side walls **30** of the socket region **20**, it is advantageous to minimize the gap. According to certain embodiments and examples, it is advantageous for the maximum height of the gap to be between 0.5 to 2 mm, preferably between 0.5 to 1 mm.

Although the upper cap portion **12** and base portion **14** are described herein as being separate portions, they may be a single integral piece. However, for manufacturing purposes it is typically advantageous for the upper cap portion **12** and base portion **14** to be separate pieces. According to an example of the present invention, the upper cap portion **12** is a conductive material, e.g. a metal such as stainless steel, and the base portion **14** is a non-conductive material, e.g. a plastic or polymer based material. Similarly, the upper cap portion **12** can be made partially or wholly of a non-conductive material and/or the base portion **14** can be made partially or wholly of a conductive material. As such, it is significantly easier to manufacture the two pieces separately.

When separate pieces, the upper cap portion **12** and the base portion **14** can be coupled in a variety of non-exclusive ways. As discussed above, if the base portion **14** has a recess which corresponds to the recess of the upper cap portion **12**, then the upper cap portion **12** and the base portion **14** can be coupled within the recess of the socket region by a mechanical and/or a chemical/adhesive means. Additionally, as shown for example in FIG. 2, the flange **26** of the upper cap portion **12** may comprise one or more openings through which the upper cap portion **12** can be coupled to the base portion **14** by a mechanical means. In the present example the mechanical means is a polymer rivet. However, any number of mechani-

cal means can be used such as, for example, metal or chemical rivets, screws, studs, clips, etc. The mechanical means of connection may be present at, or towards the outer edges of the shorter of the upper cap portion **12** and/or the base portion **14**. One of ordinary skill in the art will recognize countless means of attaching the two pieces which do not depart from the scope of the present invention.

A further example of a mechanical connection means **28** is that the base portion **14** comprises a plurality of integral extensions **28** which align with the openings in the upper cap portion **12**, and optionally with openings in any electrode and/or other material between the upper cap portion **12** and the base portion **14**. The extensions **28** will pass through the openings in the flange **26** and then heat, for example in the form of an ultrasonic or laser application, essentially melts the top portion of the extension such that it forms the cap seen in FIG. 2.

In order for a garment to provide the necessary data to a telemetric transmitter, the garment should be provided with at least one, and typically at least two electrodes **24**. Several methods for attaching and integrating an electrode **24** with a material **18** are known, for example as presented in U.S. application Ser. No. 11/808,391 filed Jun. 8, 2007 and published as US 2007/0285868 which has been incorporated by reference in its entirety. Additionally, the electrode **24** should make an electrical connection with a stud **38** of a telemetric transmitter through the snap **10**.

As such, as can be seen for example in FIG. 2, the material **18** as shown in FIG. 1 has been removed and it is possible to see that the electrode **24**, which is at least partially affixed and/or integrated within the material **18**, is sandwiched between the flange **26** of the upper portion **12** and the base portion **14**. For a snap which it to be integrated within a garment a gap is left between the flange **26** of the upper cap portion **12** and the outer portion of the base portion **14**. According to the present examples, the gap should be equal to, or substantially equal to the thickness, or compressible thickness of an electrode which is to be connected with the snap **10** and or directly to a stud **38** detachably coupled to the snap **10**. Within the gap, within another region of the snap or as a portion of either the upper cap portion **12** or the base portion **14**, there can be a connector and/or connection region in which an electrode can be electrically connected to the snap or a portion thereof. For example, there can be a conductive region of the upper cap portion **12** which is in electrical contact with both an exposed portion of an electrode **24** as well as the conductive wire spring **16**. Such a region can be mechanically or chemically/adhesively, connected to the electrode or the electrode may be frictionally fit against such a conductive or contact region.

According to an embodiment of the present invention a snap is manufactured and subsequently integrated within a garment. In such embodiments the snap may be manufactured in one or more pieces which may or may not correspond to the discrete portions described herein. According to another embodiment, the snap is manufactured in a plurality of pieces and is manufactured along with and integral with a garment or heart rate monitor belt.

As described herein, a garment can be any article which is wearable by a human or animal. Examples of garments which are particularly well suited for use with and incorporation with the present example are tops, shirts, sports bras, bras, undergarments, workout apparel, compression sports t-shirts, shorts, bands and belts. With regards to the remainder of the description, heart rate monitor belts and other specialty articles which one of ordinary skill in the art will recognize can implement the description of the present invention and be

worn by a human or animal will be encapsulated in the term garment for simplicity. Furthermore, the garments discussed herein may be made of any suitable material including fabrics, cloths, and other such materials of natural or synthetic origin.

A benefit to the present snap is the flush integration of a snap in to a garment such that a garment having a snap in accordance with aspects of the present invention has minimal if any drawback compared to a garment not having a snap, when no measurement is to be taken by the garment.

Examples of heart rate monitor belts using elastomere or rubber electrodes can be found, for example, in WO 2005/032366. Furthermore, examples of textile electrodes can be found, for example, in WO 2002/071935. In addition to monitoring heart rate, the embodiments and examples herein may also be used for EMG monitoring or measurement. Examples of such measurement devices can be found, for example, in WO 2004/002311 and WO 2005/032365. All of the above mentioned references are herein incorporated by reference in their entirety.

According to certain embodiments wherein the snap is an integral portion of a garment and/or the manufacture of the garment, an electrode 24 can be sandwiched between at least the flange 26 of the upper cap portion 12 and at least a portion of the base 14. Additionally, at least one material layer 18 can be disposed on a top portion of the electrode 24 and may, or may not, extend to cover a portion of the flange 26 or even the top portion 13 of the upper cap portion 12. Furthermore, one or more additional material layers 18 may be disposed on at least a portion of a bottom side of the electrode 24 and/or the bottom portion of the base portion 14 in order to more wholly integrate the snap in to the garment.

FIG. 5 shows an example of a garment 60 which has a top material layer 18 and two electrodes (not shown) which can be coupled to the back of material layer 18 or to another subsequent material layer. Each electrode is connected to a snap, 62A and 62B. Each of snaps 62A and 62B are in accordance with the snaps described herein. In a typical arrangement, the electrode attached to each snap would extend in a direction away from the other snap. As such, there will be an area between the two snaps which may or may not include an electrode or similar material.

A non-conductive, preferably water-proof material 64 can be added on top of at least a portion of one or both snaps. As shown in FIG. 6, the covering 64 covers a substantial portion of the top portion 13 of the upper cap portion 12, as well as the entire area of the flange 26 of the upper cap portion 12 of each snap. However, the covering 64 does not extend in to or over the recess or over or within the socket area. Additionally, a covering 64 may cover anything from none or a small portion of the top portion 13 of the upper cap portion 12 to virtually all of the top portion 13 of the upper cap portion 12. Furthermore, the covering extends and covers a portion of the area disposed between the two snaps 62A and 62B.

An example of a telemetric device 50 which is compatible with the garment 60 is shown in FIG. 4. The telemetric device 50 has a body portion 51, an aperture 53 for housing for example a battery, a surface surrounding the aperture 54 surrounded by an outer lip 56 and a cover 55, which can be for example a flexible sticker type cover with or without a graphic or textual display. Additionally, the telemetric device has two studs 38 having an exposed male end for being detachably coupled to the snaps 62A and 62B of garment 60.

As referenced above, it is advantageous for the side walls 30 of the socket region 20 to correspond with the geometry of the male end of the stud 38 of a telemetric device. As can be seen, for example in FIG. 3, the bottom portion of the recess

of the upper cap portion 12 is slightly bent/chamfered inwards towards the center of the socket region. Similarly, the head of the stud 38 has corresponding chamfers 40. The chamfers 40 of the stud 38 head allow for easier guiding of the stud 38 in to the socket region of the snap 10.

FIG. 8 shows an example of a stud and electrode assembly in accordance with the present invention. An stud an electrode assembly is useful for the simple integration of the stud and electrode in to a heart rate monitor belt. The stud and electrode assembly comprises an electrode 24, and an integrated snap 10 having an upper cap portion 12, a conductive wire spring 16 in electrical connection with the electrode 24 and a base 14. The conductive wire spring 16 can be held within the snap by, for example, one or more lips 34 formed from corresponding notches 35 in the flange 26 of the upper cap portion 12.

The snap 10 can be arranged at any point and having any orientation with respect to the electrode 24. Additionally, the electrode 24 may take the shape of something other than a strip, as shown in the present example. However, it can be advantageous to integrate the snap 10 at or towards one end of a strip like electrode 24 as shown in FIG. 8.

According to the present example, the snap 10 is arranged near a terminal end of the electrode 24. The wire spring 16 is held within the snap 10 by three lips 34. The three lips 34, and consequently the three corresponding notches 35 are arranged in such a way that no notch opens towards the length of the strip electrode 24. This adds a degree of rigidity and support to the assembly.

Additionally, the openings 32 in the side of the socket region 20 of the snap 10 are arranged to be parallel with the length of the electrode 24. In other words, the openings 32 are arranged to be parallel with the sides of the electrode 24 as seen in FIG. 8. When two snap and electrode assemblies, for example two of the assemblies shown in FIG. 8, are integrated within a heart rate monitor belt, the snap 10 ends of the electrodes 24 will typically be arranged close to each other and the remaining tail portions of the electrodes will extend in opposite directions. When an electronic device is snapped in to the pair of snaps, the arrangement will provide stability in the direction of the arrangement, e.g. taking the orientation of FIG. 8, in the horizontal direction (along the length of the electrode). Thus, with the orientation of the openings 32 and the wire spring 16 as shown in the figure, the wire springs are capable of providing stability in the opposite direction, e.g. taking the orientation of FIG. 8, in the vertical direction (opposite the length of the electrode). Therefore, maximum stability can be obtained.

According to certain embodiments, when assembling the snap and electrode assembly an upper cap portion 12 can be affixed to an electrode 24 by means of, for example, a conductive tape 29. The conductive tape 29 can be seen in FIG. 8 where the notches have been formed in the flange 26. An opening corresponding to the socket region can be performed in the electrode. The conductive tape 29, e.g. a ring of conductive tape 29, can be placed on a first surface of the electrode and then the upper cap portion can be placed thereon. The conductive tape 29 can be a double sided conductive tape, for example having carbon fiber particles and copper plating.

The flange 26 of the upper cap portion 12 may have one or more openings preformed therein. Similarly, the electrode 24 may have one or more opening preformed therein which correspond to openings in the flange 26 or are otherwise for allowing one or more extensions from the base portion to pass there through. Additionally, one or more openings may be formed through the flange of the upper cap portion 12 and/or electrode 24. The base portion 14 is then affixed to the assem-

bly by extensions **28** which pass through the openings in the electrode and flange **26**. The extensions **28** are then deformed, for example by means of an ultrasonic, laser or other heating means, in order to form caps and effectively sandwich the electrode between the upper cap portion **12** and the base portion **14**.

The snap **10** of the snap and electrode assembly may be in accordance with any of the examples and embodiments of snaps described herein.

FIG. **4** shows a telemetric device **50** having two exposed male head portions of a studs **38**. Typically, connection studs for telemetric devices have been molded within a casing of the telemetric device or otherwise integrated during manufacturing in a similar process. However, several problems arise with such manufacturing techniques when the devices are put under extreme conditions or exposed to liquid or vapor. Therefore, there is described herein a novel stud **38** for a telemetric device which is partially threaded and can be screwed in to an opening in a male connection end of a telemetric device. By coating at least a portion of the threads with an adhesive prior to screwing in to place the stud **38** can be securely fastened within the opening and insure a completely water-tight seal between the stud **38** and telemetric device which is far superior to any seal which can be made using a molding technique.

FIG. **7A** shows an example of a stud in accordance with certain embodiments of the present invention. FIG. **7B** shows a cutaway section of the stud of **7A**. The stud **38** generally comprises or consists of three sections, a male head portion, a mid-portion and an end portion.

At least a portion of the male head portion is capable of fitting within a socket region of a snap. According to preferred embodiments of the present invention, the male head portion of the stud **38** is configured to fit within a socket region **20** of a snap **10** as described above. As such, at least a portion of the male head portion is disposed outside of the housing **51** of an electronic device. According to certain examples the entire head portion is located outside of the housing **51**. Furthermore, according to certain examples, only the head portion is located outside of the housing **51**.

In terms of the present disclosure, the male head portion has a terminal end which is the terminal end of the stud **38**. The male head portion extends between said terminal end and a second end which separates the male head portion from a mid-portion. The length of the male head portion of the stud **80** is the length between the terminal end and the second end. According to certain examples, the male head portion comprises a chamfered **40** terminal end which is chamfered from a maximum diameter **82** of the male head portion near the terminal end. The chamfer is added to guide a wire spring snap open, for example to guide the conductive wire springs **16** in the socket region **20** of the snap **10** open as the male head portion is inserted in to the snap. If the chamfers are too small then they are not efficiently capable of guiding the male head portion of the stud **38** in to a snap. The amount of chamfer is the difference between the maximum diameter **82** of the male head portion and the diameter **84** at the terminal end of the stud.

Additionally, beyond the maximum diameter **82** of the male head portion, towards the mid-portion, is a concave arced recess. The concave arced recess can be seen, for example, in FIGS. **7A**, **7B**, **7C** and **3**. The concave arched recess is for making a stable connection with a conductive wire spring **16** of a snap **10**. According to the present examples, the concave arched recess is slightly set back from the maximum diameter **82** of the male head portion. The region with the maximum diameter **82** can be flat or it may be

at a point or apex of a curve. As shown, for example in FIG. **3**, the male head portion may include a chamfer between the maximum diameter **82** of the male head portion and the beginning of the concave arched recess. Such a chamfer can be implemented to keep the male head portion of the stud in place until a critical pulling force is reached. The curvature of the concave arched recess can be selected to complement a desired or standard conductive wire spring **16** diameter.

Beyond the concave arched recess, towards the mid portion, is the second end of the male head portion. The second end may be an imaginary break between the male head portion and the mid-portion. However, according to certain examples, the second end may have a diameter **96** slightly larger than the end of the concave arched recess, and/or a shim, which can act as a stopper during the screwing process of inserting the stud **38** in to an opening of an electronic device. While in most examples the diameter **96** of the shim and/or second end of the male head portion is less than or equal to the maximum diameter **82** of the male head portion, the diameter **96** of the shim and/or second end of the male head portion may be larger than the maximum diameter **82** of the male head portion.

The end portion **72** of the stud is opposite the male head portion. The end portion has a terminal end which is the second terminal end of the stud, opposite the terminal end of the male head portion of the stud **38**. The end portion extends a distance from the second terminal end of the stud to the mid-portion of the stud which is the length **92** of the end portion **72** of the stud **38**. The division between the mid-portion of the stud and the end portion may be an imaginary break. However, the division between the mid-portion of the stud and the end portion may be a change in diameter and/or the break between the threaded portion and non-threaded portion at the opposite end of the stud from the male head portion.

According to certain examples, the end portion **72** of the stud is characterized in that it is non-threaded. Additionally, the terminal end of the end portion **72** can be chamfered inwards from the diameter **94** of the end portion **72**. The end portion **72** of the stud is for making an electromechanical connection between the stud **38** and a component of the electrical device.

In between the male head portion and the end portion **72** is the mid-portion **88**. According to certain examples, the mid-portion is characterized in that it is at least partially threaded. Additionally, according to certain examples the entire mid-portion **88** of the stud is threaded. The threads of the mid-portion **88** are a means of securing the stud **38** in an opening of an electronics device. An example of the threading for the mid-portion is Remform F 2.5 mm.

According to certain examples, the mid-portion **88** of the stud **38** has a constant diameter. Additionally, according to certain examples, the diameter of the mid-portion **88** is less than the diameter **96** at the second end of the male head portion. Furthermore, according to certain examples, the diameter of the mid-portion **88** is greater than the diameter **94** of the end portion **72** of the stud **38**.

According to certain embodiments of the present invention, the male head portion has a centered cavity **42** which is open at the terminal end of the male head portion. An example of such a cavity **42** is shown in the cutaway FIG. **7b**. The cavity **42** is for fitting over a guiding stud **22** of a snap **10** in accordance with the disclosure above. The presence of a guiding stud **22** in a snap **10** and a corresponding cavity **42** in a male head portion of a stud **38** allows for enhanced stability of the connection between the stud **38** and the snap **10** allowing for a significantly more compact snap design. While

according to preferred embodiments the cavity 42 is centered on the terminal end of the male head portion, the cavity 42 may be off center according to other embodiments.

Additionally, the cavity can be utilized as a recess for a Torx or other tool during the screwing process during manufacturing when the stud 38 is inserted in to an opening of an electronics device. As such, the cavity can have a variety of dimensions and geometries including, for example, a cylindrical cavity, a conical cavity, a TORX PLUS, e.g. 10IP, 8IP or 6IP, geometry, cubic cavity and/or similar geometry or combination of thereof. The cavity may correspond directly to a guiding stud 22 of a snap 10 to which the stud 38 is to be inserted. Additionally, the cavity may have a different geometry which is merely compatible with the geometry of the guiding stud 22. For example, the cavity may have a TORX PLUS IP6 geometry which has a diameter of 1.75 mm and the guiding stud may be cylindrical or conical having a maximum diameter of 1.75 mm or slightly less.

According to certain examples, the depth 86 of the cavity 42 should be at least 0.9 mm. According to other examples, the depth can be between 0.5 to 1.5 mm.

FIG. 7c shows an alternative example of a stud in accordance with the present invention in which the stud does not have a cavity 42.

According to one example of a stud in accordance with the present invention, the length 80 of the male portion of the head is 2.1 mm, the maximum width 82 of the male portion of the head is 4.1 mm, the diameter 84 of the terminal end of the male head portion is 3 mm, the depth 86 of the cavity is 1.5 mm, the length of the mid-portion is 5 mm, the length 92 of the end portion is 2 mm, the diameter 96 of the second end of the male head portion is 3.6 mm, the threading of the mid-portion is Remform F 2.5 mm and the diameter 94 of the end portion is 1.5 mm.

More generally, the length 80 of the male portion of the head can be between 1 to 3 mm, the maximum width 82 of the male portion of the head can be between 3.9 to 4.3 mm, the diameter 84 of the terminal end of the male head portion can be between 2.8 to 3.6 mm, the depth 86 of the cavity can be between 0.8 to 1.5 mm, the length of the mid-portion can be between 3 to 5 mm, the length 92 of the end portion can be between 0 to 3 mm, the diameter 96 of the second end of the male head portion can be between 3 to 4 mm and the diameter 94 of the end portion can be between 1 to 2 mm.

Additionally, there is disclosed herein an electronic device 50 having a housing 51 and at least one male connection portion as shown for example in FIG. 6. The male connection portion(s) of the electronic device 50 are for detachably connecting the electronic device 50 to a female snap 10. The male connection portion(s) of the electronic device 50 comprise a stud 38 as discussed above.

As shown, for example in FIG. 6, the entire male head portion of the stud 38 according to the present example is outside the housing 51 of the electronics device 50. In accordance with preferred embodiments, the stud is made of an electrically conductive material. Additionally, one purpose of the stud is to facilitate an electrical connection between a portion of a snap 10 and an electronic component 76 of an electronics device 50. However, one of ordinary skill in the art will recognize embodiments of a stud 38 which is only partially made of a conductive material which can facilitate the electrical connection disclosed herein and as such would not depart from the scope of the present invention.

As described above, the stud 38 is threaded and is screwed in to an opening of the housing 51 of an electronic device during manufacturing. During or prior to the stud 38 being inserted and/or screwed in, at least a portion of the threads of

the mid-portion of the screw are covered in and/or in contact with an adhesive. An example of an adhesive is Spedcaps Orange. The adhesive not only secures the stud 38 within the housing of the electronics device but it also helps form a water tight barrier between the environment and the electronic component 76.

During manufacturing, an opening can be formed or manufactured in the housing 51 and/or internal cavity of an electronics device 50. The opening can be threaded or unthreaded. In examples where the opening is unthreaded the material can be such that a threading is formed within the opening while the stud 38 is being screwed and/or inserted in to the opening. Additionally, while the present description describes an opening being preformed within a housing and/or cavity of an electronics device, one of ordinary skill will recognize embodiments in which a stud 38 can partially or wholly create its own opening in a housing and/or cavity of an electronics device, said embodiments which would not otherwise depart from the scope of the present invention.

At or towards the end of the opening in the electronics device is a component in which the end portion of the stud 38 is to be in electromechanical connection. The component may be an electronics component of the electronics device 50. Additionally, for example in order to account for variations in the manufacturing process, at the end or towards the end of the opening may be a spring contact 70 which the stud is electromechanically connected to once screwed/inserted in to the opening. The spring contact 70 can then be electrically connected to an electronic component 76 such as a printed circuit board. The electric component 76 can be accessible by a cover 74 on top of the electronics device 50.

Additionally, the housing 51 of the electronics device 50 may include a protrusion 68 at the male connection portion. The male head portion of the stud 38 may be partially or entirely outside of the housing and protrusion 68 of the electronics device 50. The protrusion 68 can extend from the second end of the male head portion of the stud, e.g. the shim, at least partially along the mid-portion of the stud 38. The protrusion 68 may extend, for example, between 0 to 2 mm from the base of the electronics device. Additionally, the protrusion 68 may have a diameter greater than the maximum diameter 82 of the male head portion of the stud.

According to an example of a system having an electronics device 50 and at least one snap 10 in accordance with the present description, the snap 10 can have a sealer 64, for example as shown in FIG. 5. The sealer can be set back from the socket region 20 by a predetermined amount. Similarly, the protrusion 68 of the male connection portion can be designed to fit snugly within the gap left by the sealer 64, as shown for example in FIG. 6. As such, the outer diameter of the protrusion 68 is substantially equal to, or slightly smaller than, the opening in the sealer 64. Similarly, the length of the protrusion 68 can be substantially equal to or slightly more or less than the thickness of the sealer 64.

Described herein, the electronic device 50 can be a telemetric transmitter and/or telemetric transceiver. Examples of telemetric transmitters and transceivers modules used with heart rate monitor belts to transmit information relating to the heart beat of a user to a remote receiver. One of ordinary skill in the art will recognize countless electronic devices and telemetric devices which can be used within the scope of the present invention. Such electronic devices may or may not comprise a display and may or may not be capable of wirelessly transmitting information. Additionally, they may be capable of sending a wide variety of data not limited to heart rate to a remote receiver.

Furthermore, disclosed herein is a system comprising one or more snaps **10** as described herein in combination with an electronic device having one or more studs **38** as described herein. Such a system can take the form of, for example, a heart rate monitor belt and a telemetric device for transmitting heart rate data from the heart rate monitor belt.

It is to be understood that the embodiments of the invention disclosed are not limited to the particular structures, process steps, or materials disclosed herein, but are extended to equivalents thereof as would be recognized by those ordinarily skilled in the relevant arts. It should also be understood that terminology employed herein is used for the purpose of describing particular embodiments only and is not intended to be limiting.

Reference throughout this specification to “one embodiment” or “an embodiment” means that a particular feature, structure, or characteristic described in connection with the embodiment is included in at least one embodiment of the present invention. Thus, appearances of the phrases “in one embodiment” or “in an embodiment” in various places throughout this specification are not necessarily all referring to the same embodiment.

As used herein, a plurality of items, structural elements, compositional elements, and/or materials may be presented in a common list for convenience. However, these lists should be construed as though each member of the list is individually identified as a separate and unique member. Thus, no individual member of such list should be construed as a de facto equivalent of any other member of the same list solely based on their presentation in a common group without indications to the contrary. In addition, various embodiments and example of the present invention may be referred to herein along with alternatives for the various components thereof. It is understood that such embodiments, examples, and alternatives are not to be construed as de facto equivalents of one another, but are to be considered as separate and autonomous representations of the present invention.

Furthermore, the described features, structures, or characteristics may be combined in any suitable manner in one or more embodiments. In the following description, numerous specific details are provided, such as examples of lengths, widths, shapes, etc., to provide a thorough understanding of embodiments of the invention. One skilled in the relevant art will recognize, however, that the invention can be practiced without one or more of the specific details, or with other methods, components, materials, etc. In other instances, well-known structures, materials, or operations are not shown or described in detail to avoid obscuring aspects of the invention.

While the forgoing examples are illustrative of the principles of the present invention in one or more particular applications, it will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art that numerous modifications in form, usage and details of implementation can be made without the exercise of inventive faculty, and without departing from the principles and concepts of the invention. Accordingly, it is not intended that the invention be limited, except as by the claims set forth below.

- 10**—snap
- 12**—upper cap portion
- 13**—top portion of the upper cap portion
- 14**—base portion
- 16**—conductive wire spring
- 18**—material
- 20**—socket region
- 22**—guiding pin
- 24**—electrode
- 26**—flange of upper cap portion
- 28**—mechanical connection means

- 29**—conductive tape
 - 30**—sides of the socket region
 - 32**—opening in side of the socket region
 - 34**—lip of the upper cap portion
 - 35**—notch in flange
 - 36**—chamfered region of the upper cap portion
 - 38**—stud
 - 40**—chamfered portion of the pin
 - 42**—recess of pin
 - 50**—telemetric device
 - 51**—body portion of the telemetric device
 - 53**—aperture of the telemetric device
 - 54**—surface surrounding the aperture
 - 55**—sticker cover of the telemetric device
 - 56**—lip of the telemetric device
 - 60**—garment
 - 62A**—first snap
 - 62B**—second snap
 - 64**—sealer
 - 68**—protrusion
 - 69**—sealing ring
 - 70**—spring contact to PCB
 - 72**—non-threaded pin end
 - 74**—cover
 - 76**—printed circuit board
 - 80**—length of the male head portion of the pin
 - 82**—maximum diameter of the male head portion of the pin
 - 84**—width of the chamfered edge of the head of the pin
 - 86**—depth of the recess of the head of the pin
 - 88**—threaded portion of the pin
 - 90**—adhesive
 - 92**—length of the non-threaded pin end
 - 94**—width of the non-threaded pin end
 - 96**—width of contact portion of the head of the pin
- The invention claimed is:
1. An electronic device having a housing and at least one male connection portion for detachably connection the electronic device to a female snap, said male connection portion comprising a stud having:
 - a male head portion capable of fitting within a socket region of a snap, wherein the male head portion has a terminal end which is the terminal end of the stud and a second end which separates the male head portion from a mid-portion,
 - an end portion opposite the male head portion, wherein the end portion has a terminal end which is second terminal end of the stud, the end portion extending a first distance from the second terminal end of the stud,
 - a mid-portion between the male head portion and the end portion, and
 - the stud is in electrical contact with an electronic component of the electronic device, wherein at least a portion of the mid-portion is threaded, and at least a portion of the threaded mid-portion is in contact with an adhesive.
 2. An electronic device in accordance with claim 1, wherein the stud is electrically conductive.
 3. An electronic device in accordance with claim 1, wherein male head portion of the stud comprises a chamfered terminal end which is chamfered from a maximum diameter of the male head portion near the terminal end, and beyond the maximum diameter of the male head portion towards the mid-portion is a concave arced recess.
 4. An electronic device in accordance with claim 3, wherein the mid-portion of the stud has a constant diameter which is less than the diameter at the second end of the male head portion.

17

5. An electronic device in accordance with claim 1, wherein the entire mid-portion of the stud is threaded.

6. An electronic device in accordance with claim 1, wherein the threading of the mid-portion of the stud is a thread forming a screw with Remform F(® SFS Intec) thread.

7. An electronic device in accordance with claim 1, wherein the terminal end of the end portion of the stud is chamfered.

8. An electronic device in accordance with claim 1, wherein the end portion of the stud is in electromechanical contact with an electronic component within the electronic device.

9. An electronic device in accordance with claim 8, wherein the electronic component is a printed circuit board.

10. An electronic device in accordance with claim 1, wherein the end portion of the stud is in electromechanical contact with a conductive spring element, and wherein said conductive spring element is electrically connected to an electronic component within the electronic device.

11. An electronic device in accordance with claim 1, wherein the total length of the stud is 6 to 10 mm and the total length of the male head portion of the stud is 0 to 3 mm.

12. An electronic device in accordance with claim 1, wherein the threaded length is 3 to 5 mm and the first distance of the end portion of the stud is 1.5 to 3 mm.

18

13. An electronic device in accordance with claim 1, wherein the entire male head portion of the stud is outside the housing of the electronic device.

14. An electronic device in accordance with claim 1, wherein the housing of the electronic device has a protrusion surrounding at least a portion of the mid-portion of the stud.

15. An electronic device in accordance with claim 14, wherein the protrusion extends between 0 to 2 mm from the base of the electronic device.

16. An electronic device in accordance with claim 1, wherein the entire mid-portion of the stud is within the housing of the electronic device.

17. An electronic device in accordance with claim 1, wherein the material of the electronic device surrounding the threaded portion of the mid-portion of the stud has been threaded by the screwed insertion of the stud and is not otherwise threaded.

18. An electronic device in accordance with claim 1, wherein the head portion has a centered cavity open at the terminal end of the male head portion.

19. An electronic device in accordance with claim 18, wherein the cavity has a diameter between 1 to 2 mm and a depth of between 0.8 to 1.5 mm.

20. An electronics device in accordance with claim 1, wherein the electronic device is a telemetric transmitter capable of transmitting heart rate data and/or EMG data.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	遥测收发器的公端		
公开(公告)号	US8814574	公开(公告)日	2014-08-26
申请号	US13/832736	申请日	2013-03-15
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	松拓有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	SUUNTO OY		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	SUUNTO OY		
[标]发明人	SELBY TAPIO PERNU KIMMO		
发明人	SELBY, TAPIO PERNU, KIMMO		
IPC分类号	H01R33/00 A61B5/00 A61B5/0245 A61B5/0402 A61B5/0488 H01R9/18		
CPC分类号	A61B5/0006 A61B5/0245 A61B5/0488 A61B5/0402 H01R9/18 Y10S439/909 A61B5/04085 H01R4/4854 A61B5/0205 A61B5/02438 A61B5/0416 A61B5/6804 A61B5/6831 H01R13/6277 A44B17/007 H01R13/02		
代理人(译)	奥布莱恩TERENCE P.		
优先权	61/747386 2012-12-31 US		
其他公开文献	US20140187063A1		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

电子设备技术领域本发明涉及一种电子设备，其具有用于与母按扣连接的阳连接部分。凸形连接部分包括导电螺柱，该导电螺柱通过螺柱上的螺纹可以或可以拧入电子设备的一部分中。此外，可以将粘合剂添加到螺柱或电子设备的开口中，以便在螺柱和电子设备之间提供牢固且防水的密封。螺柱通常在母按扣的导电部分和电子设备内的电子元件之间形成电连接。螺柱的凸形部分还可以包括空腔或开口，用于接收用于将螺柱拧入电子装置和/或用于接收母扣部分的引导销的工具。

